

## Scraps and Facts.

— Says a Topeka telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean: The Rev. C. M. Sheldon received \$5000 from the Christian Daily Capital. He has given \$1,000 to the India famine sufferers. The rest of it was distributed as follows: City Detention Hospital, \$1000; for the contagious disease ward, Christ Hospital, \$1000; Washburn College, \$600; Topeka Y. M. C. A. \$500; for a public drinking fountain, \$300; Kindergarten association, \$100; Y. W. C. A., \$150; W. C. T. U., \$100; Ingleside Home, \$100; State Temperance Union, \$100; Anti-Cigarette League, \$50.

— Secretary Hester's weekly statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease for the week just closed of 121,620 bales against a decrease of 93,056 last year. The total visible is 2,583,909, against 2,705,529 last week, and 4,645,235 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,928,909, against 2,047,529 last week, and 3,489,285 last year; and of all the other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 655,000, against 668,000 last week, and 1,154,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply, there is afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe, 1,608,000 bales against 2,688,000 last year. In Egypt, 132,000 against 165,000; in India, 325,000 against 662,000; in the United States, 519,000, against 1,135,000.

— For the first time since the Civil war the house, on last Friday, passed a measure to pay Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil war. It was a bill introduced by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to pay the Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox, for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, side arms and horses. The bill originally carried \$200,000; but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. The bill was taken up and passed out of its order as a special compliment to Mr. Cox, who after 10 years' service in the house is to retire at the end of his present term.

— A proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo, and dated May 4, from Polillo Island, one of the Philippine group east of Luzon, is circulating in Manila. It says the commission appointed by President McKinley was appointed without the authorization of congress and that hence it cannot treat officially. It urges the Filipinos not to surrender their arms at the instigation of the commission, and on promises which congress may not ratify, and he also urges the Filipinos to enthusiastically welcome the commission when it arrives in the towns and provinces, asking them boldly for the form of government they most desire, as the Americans permit freedom of speech. The proclamation closes with asking the Filipinos to still strive for liberty and independence and again warns the commission against deception.

— The conviction is steadily growing upon intelligent observers of conditions in South Africa that the war is nearing its close, and that the Boers cannot much longer hold out against the overwhelming odds which Great Britain has sent against them. The New York Herald has compiled the following figures: Cost to England of the Boer war to date, about \$100,000,000; total British force in the field, 222,057 men, 55,064 horses, 164 machine guns and 455 guns of all calibers. Of these have come from England, 166,116 men, 27,075 horses, 103 machine guns and 294 field and other guns; number of English killed, made prisoners or permanently disabled, 18,383. Against this great opposing army the best estimate of the Boer forces places them at 35,000. They have made a gallant struggle; but it is beyond all reasonable expectations that they can much longer resist the overwhelming numbers with which they are confronted.

— Chicago Record: "Hawaii and Porto Rico will send delegates to the national Democratic convention. Each island will be accorded six delegates if the wish of the leaders of the Democratic party be carried out. Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, recently received a letter from some Hawaiian islander, who said they were Democrats, asking him if the convention would seat a Hawaiian delegation should one come to Kansas City July 4. Senator Jones replied that the convention itself would have to pass on that question; but it is said he advised the Sandwich islanders to send along their delegation and it might be seated. Democratic managers say there is some pretty politics in the idea of giving seats in the convention to the Porto Rican delegation. They think it will be a good play in view of the fact that the Democratic platform will contain an anti-imperialistic plank. By seating a delegation from Porto Rico the Democrats, in convention assembled, according to the views held by Democratic managers, would demonstrate in a practical way their contention that Porto Rico is a part of the United States, and is a territory co-equal in things political with the Indian Territory, Alaska, or the District of Columbia, which are unorganized territories."

— Governor Smith, of Montana, does not propose to rest under the trick that was put upon him by Lieutenant Governor Spriggs, acting governor, during his absence from the state, by the appointment of W. A. Clark to the United States senate. The governor, on last Friday, wrote Clark advising him that he had revoked the Spriggs appointment on the ground of collusion and fraud and appointed instead the Hon. Martin Maginnis. The governor also wrote to several senators on the subject, addressing Senator Chandler the following: "I desire to present in as forcible a manner as possible my protest against the course pursued by the Hon. W. A. Clark in attempting to defeat the action of the senate of the United States upon the resolution presented by the committee on privileges and elections, affecting his title to a seat, and to protest against the methods pursued by him in securing an appointment at

the hands of the lieutenant governor during my absence from the state under circumstances and conditions which to my mind indicate collusion and fraud. His conduct in attempting a resignation and procuring a re-appointment under the conditions as he did, if the matter was before a court of justice, would have been considered a contempt of court on his part. I therefore trust that the committee and the senate will proceed to a proper and complete consideration of the question, so that the rights, not only of Mr. Clark, but of the state of Montana, in the premises, may be determined, and that upon the presentation of his credentials of appointment by the lieutenant governor the same be transferred to the committee on privileges and elections for investigation, and that I be permitted to make a more complete and detailed statement of facts concerning the resignation and appointment of Mr. Clark."

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

— The determination to discontinue the naval station at Port Royal has excited the Savannah people to the extent that they have begun to urge their claims as against those of Charleston. From all indications, however, it appears that the case is closed and that Charleston is going to carry off the prize.

— As the result of the recent murder of a white man by an insolent Negro, on a street car in Augusta, the Augusta city council has passed an ordinance providing that hereafter white passengers seat themselves in the front seats of street cars and colored passengers in the rear seats, and that conductors refuse to take on other passengers after all the seats are full.

— The Boer peace envoys—Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels—were accorded a rousing reception in the grand opera house, Washington, last Saturday. Quite a number of senators and representatives participated, and there were speeches by Congressman Sulzer, Senator Wellington and Bourke Cockran. After the speaking a collection was asked for the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers, and upward of \$800 was raised.

— The State Prohibition conference meets in Columbia today, Wednesday. The outlook is that most of the counties of the state will be represented, and the probability is that candidates will be "suggested" for governor and lieutenant governor. There seems to be no disposition to suggest a full state ticket; but it is quite likely that all the counties will be urged to send prohibition representatives to the general assembly.

— The United States supreme court has decided the Kentucky contested election case in favor of Governor Beckham. That is the effect of an opinion handed down on Monday. The Kentucky supreme court decided in favor of the Democrats and the United States supreme court decides that it has no jurisdiction in the matter. Beckham is now governor; but under the law he can only serve until the election of his successor at the next election. It is expected that he and Taylor will be the candidates and that there will be an exciting time of it.

— Although not a great deal is now being said in the United States about our American claims against Turkey, the matter is still being discussed in the European press. A Russian paper says that if the United States should attempt to collect money from Turkey by force, Russia, Austria and other European countries would promptly take a hand. The indications are that although Europe generally was quite friendly to the United States previous to the outbreak of the Spanish war, almost every continental government is now extremely distrustful of this country, and the disposition to combine against us is strong.

— Although there does not seem to be much excitement over the matter, it is an undisputed fact that there have been several deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco. It is claimed that there are not at this time any new cases of the plague; but the health authorities are doing all they can to prevent further developments, devoting their attention especially to the Chinese and Japanese quarters. Inoculation with a substance called haffkine is considered to be a preventive; but several inoculated patients have died from the effects of the operation and the people threatened are resisting the remedy. They say they would rather die of the plague than be poisoned.

— So-called expert testimony should be accepted, if at all, only with the greatest care. There being no way to determine whether the expert is really what he claims to be, it is not infrequently that undue weight is attached to his testimony. The president has recently pardoned Wm. Broughton, who was convicted in March and sentenced

from the Northern district of Georgia for sending obscene matter through the mails. He was convicted on the testimony of so-called handwriting experts. The obscene letters continued after Broughton's conviction, and this fact proved the man's innocence. As a rule, the greatest difficulty with so-called expert testimony lies in the fact that the experts are generally more faithful to their reputation for cleverness than they are to the truth.

— The promoters of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition evidently mean business. Although the proposition has been under way only about three months, the ways and means committee is already reporting subscriptions aggregating \$110,000 and over. These subscriptions have been mostly by citizens of Charleston, with the railroads and other large corporations which are expected to subscribe liberally still to hear from. The financial plan calls for a capital stock of \$250,000, no part of which is to be called for until the bona fide subscriptions amount to at least \$150,000, when subscribers will be asked for an assessment of 20 percent., to be followed by other payments as they may be needed. The Charleston people hope that the entire state, or rather people in all sections, will assist in the undertaking, assuring them that they are not to regard their subscriptions as donations; but as investments. The shares are to be of the par value of \$5 each, and subscriptions will be accepted for any number of shares from one up. There is every reason to believe that this exposition movement is a movement that is going to move. It is going to be of great benefit not only to Charleston, but to the entire state; and those who lend their assistance from the outset, financial and otherwise, are not likely to have occasion to regret such action. The present situation gives promise of the organization of the exposition company within a few weeks from now; but in the meantime letters of inquiry addressed to the Executive committee, 53 Broad street, will receive prompt attention.

— MERE MENTION. St. Mary's monastery, at Belmont, N. C., was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning at about 4 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed to have caught from sparrow nests in the eaves of the building. The loss is about \$30,000, with some \$15,000 of insurance. Queen Victoria celebrates her 84th birthday on May 24, tomorrow. The Cunard Line steamer Carinthia, from New Orleans, loaded with 1,500 mules for the British army in South Africa, was wrecked off the coast of Hayti last Friday. There have been six deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco during the past three months. Bob Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter, has had his right hand badly lacerated by the bite of a pet lion. A statue of General Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic, was unveiled in Washington last Sunday. A large company of British astronomers arrived in New York last Saturday on their way south to witness the total eclipse of the sun on May 28. The town of Mafeking was relieved on May 16 by a body of 2,000 picked men, sent by Lord Roberts on May 4. There has since been great rejoicing throughout the British empire, and in England especially. Seventy-three Christian converts in the Chinese town of Lai-Shun, near Peking, were murdered a few days ago by the anti-foreign society called the boxers. The government observatory for the eclipse has been completed at Barnesville, Ga. The Boer peace delegates said in Baltimore, Saturday, that if Great Britain conquers the Transvaal, thousands of Boers will emigrate to the United States. A Berne, Switzerland, dispatch says that the committee of the International Peace Bureau have decided to make a final appeal to the twenty-five powers that signed the Hague agreement, asking them to unite to put a stop to the South African war. W. R. Hearst, proprietor of the New York Journal, has been elected president of the Democratic clubs of the United States, vice Governor Benton McMillen, of Tennessee, resigned. The Democrats of the Eighth Alabama district will hold a convention on June 3 for the purpose of nominating Joe Wheeler's successor. By a vote of 36 to 21, the senate, on Monday, tabled a motion to admit the Boers to the floor of the senate. The president will go to Norfolk next Saturday on the Dolphin and remain over until Monday to view the eclipse. The house, on Monday, passed, by a vote of 151 to 24, a bill providing that government employees be required to work only 8 hours a day. Payne, the Republican leader of the house, has offered a resolution for adjournment on June 6. The resolution is now in the hands of the ways and means committee. Quay has announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the senate. The senate expects to take up the Clark case tomorrow. Among the overtures presented to the Southern Presbyterian general assembly, now in session in Atlanta, was one from the Brazos, Texas, Presbytery, asking a change in the confession of faith regarding the death of infants.

— Lockhart Railroad. News and Courier: Chairman W. D. Evans and Commissioner Harris, on Thursday, inspected and received the Lockhart railroad, which is a new line, 13.86 miles long, connecting the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia roads with Lockhart Mills. The inspecting party was accompanied by Superintendent P. I. Welles, of the Southern, and President Carey, of the mills and railroad. The road was found in fine condition and authority was given for its operation.

— SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS. Possible Appropriation For Charleston. Washington correspondent News and Courier: The chances for the Charleston exposition receiving an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the United States government exhibit, the early part of the winter session of congress, are very good, according to the opinion of the South Carolina delegation in congress. The chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Cannon, is opposed to any appropriations of this kind because he thinks the more money appropriated for this purpose the more there will be asked for; but the majority of the members of the committee are very friendly toward these appropriations, which they consider of an educational nature. At present there are before the house quite a number of bills from different cities for projects, such as expositions, museums, etc.

— Greenville Mountaineer: The jury commissioners are making inroads upon the professions when selecting jurors for the criminal courts. It has been observed this year that the names of ministers and other professional men are drawn at each term of the court, and with one exception, so far, the preachers have been serving on the juries, thereby gaining a practical experience as to how justice is administered. At the coming term we are to have a college president and four ministers, (one of them an editor), while the newspaper fraternity is not neglected, and one of the local reporters will have the advantage of making up the court proceedings from actual participation in the work of the court. The frequency with which preachers are drawn upon the juries is accounted for by the fact that there are a large number of them in this county, and the commissioners are strong believers in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

— Unprovoked Murder. Says a Greenville special of the 19th to The News and Courier: Tom Odom shot James Israel through the head at Galloway's meat market, at Mill's Mill, at noon to-day. The 32 calibre bullet entered just above the right eye and was taken out of the fractured skull at the top of the back part of the head, slightly to the left. Dr. Smith, the mill physician, said at 3 o'clock that though Israel was still breathing, there was no hope of his recovery and he expected his patient to die at any moment, though he might hold out several hours. Odom claims that the shooting was accidental, but eyewitnesses say that the shot was fired deliberately and without provocation. Both men were perfectly sober, they say, and the mill people are unable to see a motive for or account for Odom's act. The men had been playing ball just before the shooting and had a slight quarrel over a trivial matter; but after the game they appeared perfectly friendly. When Odom was lodged in jail he was not in condition to talk. He seemed to be in a stupor, and when he was turned into a cell he promptly lay down and fell asleep apparently. The young men are about 18 years old and neither is married.

— Port Royal Dry Dock Failure. Baltimore Sun: The abandonment of Port Royal as a naval station, under the terms of the naval bill adopted in the senate last week, removing the same to Charleston, means a clear loss of \$1,000,000 to the government, for no return has been received and none can be. This sum has been dumped into one of the largest dry docks in the country, which is practically useless, the dredging out of a harbor entrance and the erection of several costly repair shops and a large naval hospital, besides other buildings necessary to a complete plant for docking and overhauling the largest type of warships. It is now inexplicable to the naval officials why Port Royal should ever have been selected for the site of one of the largest docks in the country and the scene of a big naval station which it was proposed to locate there in connection with the dock. Port Royal, under the policy of previous administrations, was intended to be the most important naval station south of Norfolk. It was to be the depot of supplies also for ships operating in the West Indies during the winter season. The history of Port Royal is brief, beginning with Secretary Tracy's time in the navy department. After considering all the various ports and harbors along the South Atlantic and on the Gulf, a board composed of eminent officers reported in favor of this place and an appropriation was secured for the dock and later for buildings. Its advantages of locality were shown to be superior to those of other cities, and its harbor was believed to be protected and have greater draft than almost any other on the seaboard. Over \$500,000 was expended on a dock constructed by a house builder, whose experience in such matters soon proved that the department had made a mistake in awarding the contract. After laying out this money and \$400,000 additional in buildings, the department ordered the Indiana to be taken in the new dock, and the work was accomplished with much difficulty and some danger, owing to lack of water over the sill and at the entrance to the dock. After that experience the department became skeptical and refused to allow any but two small ships to be taken in. It will cost another half million to make the dock of any use.

— THE BRITISH AND THE BOERS.—With the exception that Mafeking has been relieved, there is no important news from South Africa during the past few days. It was reported on Monday that Lord Saulsbury had received a message direct from President Kruger proposing terms of surrender; but afterward the truth of this report was denied. There has been no such message, and although the British appear to have the advantage everywhere, still there is reason to believe that the Boers intend to put up at least one more good fight before they allow the British to enter Pretoria. The Boers are now thought to be concentrating on Johannesburg, where they will be able to give lots of trouble before they can be driven out.

— BAD TIMES.—"He has always run his business like clockwork." "Yes, and now his creditors have wound it up."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

— INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. W. B. de Loach—Is announced as a candidate for the house of representatives. York Drug Store, Registered Pharmacist—Gives an illustration of the benefit to be secured by using Longman & Martinez paints. D. B. Johnson, President of Winthrop College—Gives information with regard to the examination for vacant scholarships in Winthrop college. John F. Gordon—Announcement as a candidate for county supervisor.

— WITHIN THE TOWN. Last Saturday was another unusually good day with the dry goods stores. The rain having put a stop to farm work, quite a number of people came in from the country, keeping the merchants busy.

— The contest for appointment to the office of magistrate in York township this year promises to be more interesting than usual. In the presence of the reporter yesterday, a gentleman who has been giving more or less attention to the situation, mentioned the names of eleven prospective candidates.

— The Jasper Light Infantry prides itself on having the best drum corps of any military company in the state. The corps consists of John Wheeler, Will Adams, Bob Adams and Coot McKnight, all colored; but thorough-going experts. The proficiency and precision with which they perform their duties are highly creditable.

— At the general municipal election to be held soon, graded school trustees are to be elected to succeed Messrs. S. L. Miller and J. J. Hunter, whose terms expire. It develops that W. W. Lewis, Esq., is no longer eligible to serve as a trustee of the graded school, on account of his disqualification as a member of the board of visitors to the Citadel academy. On account of the fact, however, that there is no provision in the special school district act for the filling of vacancies, Mr. Lewis finds himself unable to resign from the board. His term of office as trustee of the graded school does not expire until next year, and unless relieved by an amendment to the graded school act at the next session of the general assembly, he must continue as a member of the board, in name, without the right to participate in the board's deliberations.

— It turned out that the baseball nine which Lowryville sent to Yorkville last Friday was not so formidable as it looked. The game was called at about 5 o'clock; but owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, only a few of the more enthusiastic baseball lovers went out to the grounds. The attendance was not at all general. Within a few minutes after the game started, it developed that the visitors were no match for the home team, which was itself made up in part of such material as could be scraped together on the spur of the moment. Several errors made by the best men on the home team gave the visitors three runs; but, taken altogether, the playing of the home team was very good. The game was quite an interesting one, and would have no doubt proven much more so had there been present a larger crowd to enjoy it. The score, at the close of the game, stood 11 to 3 in favor of Yorkville. Rev. J. C. Johns acted as umpire. The best of good temper prevailed throughout the contest.

— SERMON TO THE SOLDIERS. The occasion of the annual sermon to the Jasper Light Infantry last Sunday, proved, as was generally anticipated, one of unusual interest. Church members of all denominations participated, and the congregation which was gathered, not only from Yorkville, but also largely from the surrounding country, numbered close in the neighborhood of six hundred people. It was such a congregation as gathers in Yorkville only at rare intervals and which is seldom seen elsewhere.

— The Jasper Light Infantry numbered about 60 men, rank and file, under command of Captain W. B. Moore. The original Jaspers present were: Capt. W. B. Smith, W. B. Williams, A. F. McConnell, J. J. Smith, T. D. Harris, R. N. McElwhee, John D. McConnell, J. R. Witherspoon. With one or two exceptions, all wore the regulation uniform, on the left sleeve of the coat of which was a broad band of black and white, indicating forty years of service. The head of each old soldier was abundantly sprinkled with gray, and altogether the venerable little squad made an impressive appearance.

— Forming at the armory shortly before 11 o'clock, preceded by the drum corps and followed by the honorary squad of ex-Confederate Jaspers, with the chaplain in uniform, bringing up the rear, the company marched in fours to the door of the church. Here was formed a lane with double ranks on either side, and all heads were uncovered as the honorary squad marched through. Then followed the company, all the military occupying the front seats on either side of the pulpit, and a few moments after the services were commenced with a voluntary from the choir.

— Rev. W. G. Neville assisted in the services. In appropriate terms he extended a cordial welcome to the large congregation composed of all denominations, and expressed his gratification at the fact that all these people could meet on such occasions on the common ground of love. He then introduced Rev. J. C. Johns, the chaplain of the company, who made a fitting reply to Rev. Mr. Neville's welcome.

— endorsing the kindly sentiments uttered. With that Mr. Johns entered upon the delivery of his sermon, which proved to be a most interesting discourse, unusually full of meat. The following synopsis will give a very satisfactory idea of what the chaplain had to say:

— St. John xiv, 19. "Because I live ye shall live also." Individuality is the glorious gospel of the achievement of personality, of the attainment of independence of life, of self mastery; the glorious gospel that every man, by the slow, long and tedious process of individuation may build in the fullness of assertion and soul life. Personality is common to all individuals. It is as widely diffused as humanity. It is the particular and appropriate essence of each. It is the common property of every single individual. Hence its peculiar aptitude for this morning's discussion.

— It has been a problem that has deeply interested ethnic writers—the wonderful powers of assimilation found in this country. The subtle influences at work are difficult to trace satisfactorily, but the results are plainly evident and visible. There is a comprehensive difference, admitted by ethnological students, between Continental Europe and America. The race elements are clearly defined, but in some inexplicable manner, the amalgamation of races is almost immediately consolidated on this side, and the personality of the individual soon becomes characteristic of what is known as the "American spirit." There is freedom, liberality, cosmopolitan brotherhood on the other side; but these elements find their ultimate expression in a king, etc. Here everybody is king, and equality, liberty and fraternity are concrete rather than abstract terms.

— England is the only type of a democratic government, as democracy is understood by us today. It appears a god-given right to the Anglo-Saxon race to preach, teach and promulgate true liberty, in the proper estimate of individual personality.

— The personality of the individual crops up continually. Especially so in Americanism. The English military attaché emphasized this fact in his remarks on the American soldier during the Cuban war. Of essential strength was it in the Confederate army. Magnificently commanded generally; fighting for home and hearthstones an undoubted strength; but the morale of the southern army was conspicuously great as its strength of personality, of individualism of leaders, of rank and file was developed.

— Now, you are not only members of a military organization, owing allegiance to state and country, ready and willing to sacrifice selves upon the altar of nationality; but are also citizens of a heavenly organization with Christ as chief commander. The deep principles underlying the text, viz: personality, are applicable to you as a military organization and as soldiers of God. These principles are comforting, consolatory and edifying. The same reasons, fundamentals, grounds, foundations, basis underlying God's life, and Christ's life underlie yours too. Your life should not be a reflected imitability, limitable one. The marvelous truth, that every human soul has within it, the possibility of life, personal, individual life, the entire freedom of the perfect life of God, of Christ. Personality is the highest achievement in human life. To be yourself is the highest possible conceivable attainment.

— Christ is the great exemplar—the pattern man—the great life. Christ's greatness consists in living his own life, because the realization, the completeness, the fullness, the finality of personality was in him. His life was not an imitation, not a reflection even of God's; but the full expression of what God had imprinted there. He lived himself—the highest achievement—the deepest personality, the grandest and more exalted individuality. Nothing in the realms of scientific or physical research can compare in work or significance with this comprehensive attainment of personality. "Man be behind the guns" today emphasizes the individual's personality.

— The Civil war abounded in leaders of great personality. We have thus the unique spectacle of a country and people celebrating with love and enthusiasm the greatest disaster that could happen to them. Countries and people do not celebrate defeats. England does not celebrate her Majuba Hill; France, Sedan; Prussia, Jena; Austria, Austerlitz; Russia, Moscow. But the Southland celebrates with growing enthusiasm on her memorial days, her greatest disaster, her severe defeats, and why? Because she believes in the justness and justice of the principles underlying her cause. Individuality, personality is constantly apparent.

— In its absolute condition, found without limitation in God only; but man's personality is not without reality. Man, not a backboneless vertebrate—a spongy amoeba, a controlless bunch or collection of hereditary traits and tendencies, a product of environment, marble played upon by the chisel. Man's personality generally impaired by outside influences. Mutations exist necessarily in the world's processes and the influence of these undoubtedly weak or strong upon man. But each man has his own ground of personality, because he is a free spirit—a conception of the entire and complete realization of the forces within him—in fact an individualism.

— The glorious prospect Christianity offers in personality. Right conceptions of God. The fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of mankind. The sublime height held up before a Christian view, the richness, glory, sweetness, the possibilities accruing to each individual in the attainment of personality. To be himself—every force within him—and all a counterpart of God—not separated—not imitations, not reflections of the Godhead; but the same in all essentials, the same motives, essence. Is it possible? Christ answers "For the same reason that I live, ye shall live also."

— Here enters the personal element—the true meaning of life. It is a struggle with self—an effort for self-mastery, self victory, to live the individual life.

— It is an answer to Christ's glorious invitation, "Come up here and be a man. Declare yourself. Stand with me upon this height in your own life and in your own way." Standing there fear is impossible. He is above the clouds of man's ambition and invectives. Absolute independence must be the Christian aim.

— To be like God is to be yourself and no other. To live your own life—to take hold of your own portion of the eternal—your own segment of the circle of eternal life. To be like God we must enter into the freedom of His spirit—love as He loves, think as He thinks, act as He acts. To be helped to this great consummation take the outstretched hand of your brother Jesus, whom you have seen, that He may lead you into the eternal presence of Him whom you have not seen.

— After the sermon, the congregation was dismissed with a benediction, and the soldiers marched out of the church as they had marched in, continuing back to the armory, where they broke ranks. The veteran members named above were, in accordance with an arrangement previously announced, entertained at dinner by Captain Moore at his residence.

— ABOUT PEOPLE. Mr. Jos. F. Wallace is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Dixon, at Union, S. C.

— Mrs. H. C. Steele, and Misses Mary Schorb and Sadie Dunlap are visiting in Charlotte this week.

— Mrs. Hanahan, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Rita Beard, leaves today for a visit to relatives and friends in Columbia.

— Mr. Lee Nevins, of Fort Mill township, was in Yorkville Monday, representing the opposition to the levy of the special tax in School District No. 26.

— Mrs. W. F. Robertson, of Wilmington, N. C., and Mrs. Fannie Robertson, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting in Yorkville, the guests of Mrs. G. W. S. Hart.

— Miss R. Emma Kennedy, who has been teaching a school at Hardeeville, S. C., since last September, returned to her home in this place on last Saturday.

— Mr. Jno. C. McClain, who came over from Charlotte recently to take charge of Mr. H. T. Grist's repair shop, returned to Charlotte this week on account of failure of his eyesight.

— Lieutenant W. W. Boyce, of the Jasper Light Infantry, was unable to go to Charlotte with his company on account of an attack of dysentery. He was quite sick all day Monday.

— Messrs. C. T. Crook and B. M. Faris, of the Gold Hill neighborhood of Fort Mill township, were in Yorkville on Monday, having come over to bring the returns from the recent special school tax election.

— Miss Edith McCollum, of Pleasant Valley, Texas, who has been visiting in Yorkville, the guest of Mr. L. R. Williams' family, left last week for Mecklenburg county, N. C., for a visit to relatives, on her way to her home in Texas.

— Sumter Herald: Another newspaper change has been made. Col. T. Stobo Farrow, of Gaffney, who founded and edited the Spartanburg Herald for many years, and who is well known to journalism, has taken charge of the Cheraw Chronicle, and hereafter will be editor and proprietor of that paper. Mr. J. N. Stricklin, who has had editorial charge of the paper heretofore, will look after the mechanical part of the work and devote his time and energy to the printing and publishing department. We wish for the new management a large measure of success.

— Lieutenant James B. Allison is now located at Valdez, Alaska, a point well up within the arctic circle; but not laid down upon any map that is at present available. He reached there about the first of May, and his mother received a letter from him last week. In the letter was enclosed a number of kodak views of the few dreary scenes in the locality that were considered to be of the most interest. One showed a number of apparently half-frozen soldiers standing on the deck of the transport just after land had been sighted. Another showed a wooden shack that had been erected on short notice for temporary quarters, and still another showed an infinite waste of snow that is described as being seven feet deep. The town of Valdez, to which Lieutenant Allison had not been up to the time of writing the letter, is several miles from the spot selected for the quartering of the troops. At this season of the year the nights are only a few hours long, and when bedtime comes at 9 o'clock, it is still several hours until dark. From what Lieutenant Allison said before he left here, THE ENQUIRER almost feels at liberty to promise its readers a long letter from him some time soon, and if the letter comes, it is likely to be interesting.

— LOCAL LAOONICS. Until January 1st, 1901.

— THE TWICE-A-WEEK-ENQUIRER, filled with the latest and most reliable news, will be furnished from the date of this issue until January 1, 1901, for \$1.24.

— Cotton Coming. Although the rains of last week helped wonderfully to sprout cotton seed that had not already sprouted, growth has not been so rapid as it would have been had the weather been warmer.

— Special School District. The voters of School District No. 26, in which Gold Hill academy is situated, held an election last Saturday on the question of levying a special tax of three mills for school purposes, in addition to the regular school tax. In all 26 votes were cast, and of these only one was against the tax. There was some opposition to the tax; but most of those who would have voted were not registered. It is quite probable, however, that there will be an effort to contest the election.

— Totality of the Eclipse. As to whether Yorkville will be in the line of totality of the coming eclipse, has not been specifically stated by any authority that is to be regarded.